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These volumes do not cover the period when compulsory arbitration had become fully established as a method of dealing with labor conflicts; but the author allows himself to trespass diffidently upon this subject in his discussion of labor legislation between 1893 and 1901. He says that while "it is certain that the Courts and the Wages Boards do much to smooth the relations of employers and employed . . . events have shown that Labour will not always accept the awards of arbitration nor refrain from striking; and the employers only are bound by the awards" (pp. 2115-2116). Having been in operation only during a period of rising prices and wages "it has yet to be seen how arbitration will work in a period of trade depression and a failing labour market" (p. 2116).

All in all the book is a worthy one—indispensable for a library affording really important source materials upon geography and modern social and economic history. Its private purchasers will probably be chiefly specialists in land or labor legislation or economics, and they will seldom have to go beyond its covers for any information they may require regarding Australia during the period before the formation of the Commonwealth government.

VICTOR S. CLARK

RAMBLES IN THE CATSKILLS

T. M. LONGSTRETH. **The Catskills.** 321 pp.; map, ills., bibliogr., index. Century Co., New York, 1918. \$2.50. 8½ x 5½ inches.

A charming book, fitted to enhance the enjoyment of all intelligent dwellers or sojourners among these fine hills. It is not a mere guide or reference book but a work worth while as a bit of literature, very pleasant to read, full of humor and incident as well as of solid fact. With all this lightness of touch, the whole work is permeated with the essence of the Catskills, the things that bring over 100,000 visitors every year from Greater New York to rest a while, exercise "that tired feeling," and go home rejuvenated.

The author sets forth all kinds of truth about these mountains. He has walked everywhere among them and almost photographed hill and vale in words. If he talks of their delicate charm he also says that in the dog days, when New York City is hot, the Catskills are hot too. The fact is that the average summer daylight temperatures of the Catskill plateau, where people live, are only about ten degrees lower than those of the city. But the air is dry, children run around on the hottest days in the shade, and complete relief comes after sunset.

THE PHYSIOGRAPHY OF NORWAY

H. W. AHLMANN. **Geomorphological Studies in Norway.** Maps, diagrs., ills., bibliogr. *Geogr. Annaler*, Vol. 1, 1919, No. 1, pp. 1-148; No. 2, pp. 193-252. Stockholm.

The Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography, founded at Stockholm in 1877, has hitherto been known to us chiefly through its journal, *Ymer*, now in the 40th year of publication. The newly established *Geografiska Annaler*, "the purely scientific publication of the Society, . . . will be an international periodical, written mainly in the great world-languages, but also in the Scandinavian languages, devoted to general geography, and especially to the geo-physical investigations which at the present time flourish so greatly in Scandinavia. The students of all countries are welcome as contributors . . . *Ymer*, on the other hand, will be published exclusively in Swedish and will give accounts of studies and investigations of consequence in the wide field of geography, especially paying attention to what lie within the domain of economic geography."

The first two numbers of the new *Annaler* are largely occupied by an analytical study (published in English) of Norwegian land forms by Ahlmann, who spent ten months of 1916 and 1917 in observational travel. He adopts the prevailing view that the highlands of Norway represent a generally worn-down surface, afterwards upheaved, and gives special attention to the conditions and results of its later dissection. Here he distinguishes two incomplete cycles of normal erosion, during the first of which mature valleys were excavated beneath the highlands, and during the second young valleys were incised in the floors of the mature valleys. The mature valleys are found to be less mature when followed up to their heads; but they are more mature when followed down to their mouths; there they are described as so greatly widened as in large measure to consume the intervening highland areas, which are there of moderate altitude. Thus the "coast plain" of Norway, which Reusch ascribed to wave work, is interpreted by Ahlmann as of subaërial origin. Glaciation is recognized as having excavated

the deep fiords and as having strongly modified the coastal lowlands. The large importance recently given by Sederholm to faults in the production of fiords is denied.

Ahlmann's essay is well illustrated by half-tone views, maps, and sketches; and an elaborate bibliography is given at its close. As is usual in analytical essays, geographical description here occupies less space than argumentative demonstration, and the past thus comes to hold a larger share of the reader's attention than the present. This relation is likely to prevail in such studies until the results of analysis are so well assured as to be generally accepted. For example, twenty years ago the origin of hanging lateral valleys was in discussion; now their origin is settled, and they are referred to as well-understood elements of certain landscapes. Progress in this respect is rapid. We may expect that our successors thirty or fifty years from now will use the results of our argumentative analyses in their everyday descriptions. In the meantime, the results gained at present would be more generally appreciated and used by economic geographers, historians, and others, if they could be gathered in a continuous descriptive statement which would satisfy most readers, but from which any reader might turn to the analysis if he wished to learn the evidence upon which the account of any item is based.

Regarding Ahlmann's explanation of the coastal lowlands, it may be noted that wave work should expectedly have had some share in carving the margin of the highlands; for the upheaval of the pre-existent lower lands appears to have been of a warping nature, probably accompanied by depression along the ocean border; and upon the shore line thus initiated the waves of the Atlantic must have accomplished a good amount of abrasion while the rivers were maturing their valleys in the interior and widening them to the confluent lowland of today near the coast. The two processes should therefore not be regarded as mutually exclusive, although the shares that they may have had in wearing down the uplifted land mass may have varied from place to place. Around the present coast of southern Norway wave work may have been weak during the cycle of erosion in which the mature valleys were excavated, for at that time a large part of the North Sea may have been dry land; hence the lowland there may be largely ascribed to valley widening. But along the mid-western coast, where the ocean waves came in unobstructed from deep water, a certain share of the lowland may be plausibly regarded as of marine origin, particularly in districts where the present ascent from the lowland to the highlands is abrupt. This possibility is given less consideration than it appears to deserve.

It is gratifying to read Ahlmann's statement in his preface: "During my journeys, and also in the treatment of the observations made in their course, I have followed the general principles of geomorphology which have been worked out in America. . . . Indeed I consider that, without the conception of 'cycle,' it is scarcely possible to bring any order into, or obtain any unity in, the complex of heterogeneous topographical elements that compose the Norwegian land of the present day." W. M. DAVIS

THE MOORS OF FINLAND

A. K. CAJANDER. *Studien über die Moore Finnlands*. Maps, diagrs., ills. *Fennia*, Vol. 35, No. 5, pp. 1-208. Helsingfors, 1913-15.

This report on the moors of Finland is supplied with two maps in color on the scale of 1:20,000 and a map of the route traveled in the botanical and ecological exploration of this country of forest, lakes, and moors, with rivers emptying into the Gulf of Bothnia, the Gulf of Finland, and the White Sea. The author, one of the foremost Finnish botanists, has had abundant experience in making similar surveys in Siberia and elsewhere in Europe. The work consists of an introduction, which gives the author's general point of view, a general part (pp. 5-85), and a special part (pp. 89-208).

Moors are defined differently according to the viewpoints of those who make a study of them. If defined from the geological viewpoint, they are natural places where peat is found. The biological, or rather ecological, definition is that a moor is a plant formation consisting of peat-forming plants. Dr. Cajander all through his report lays especial emphasis on the ecological phases of moors, and several pages are devoted to an introductory discussion of the various types of moors, which have been described and named by ecologists who have made telmatology their special line of investigation. The current views on high moors (*Hochmoore*), low moors (*Flachmoore* and *Niedermoore*), transitional moors (*Zwischenmoore*) are analyzed in several pages of footnotes. After sifting the evidence, the author concludes that in Finland there are four moor types, as follows:

(1) Gray moors: treeless, normally more or less wet and overflowed, without moss ricks (rounded elevated parts of the moor), poor in shrubs (except *Oxycoccus* and